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### PROTESTANT ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION IN TURKEY.

INTELLIGENCE of much importance, in connection with the full establishment of Protestant churches, with their own pastors and their own polity, has been received recently, from two of the mission fields in Turkey. Mr. Greene, of Broosa, Western Turkey, gives information of a meeting in that city, in September, of the native ministers, and representatives from four of the six churches, in the fields of the Nicomedia and Broosa stations, at which a constitution was agreed to for an organization to be called "The Union of the Evangelical Armenian Churches of Bithynia."

The constituent members are to be the ordained native evangelical ministers laboring in the province of Bithynia, (of whom there are at present four,) and one delegate from each of the churches; other ministers, native and foreign, being expected to attend its meetings, as opportunity shall offer, with the privileges of membership, excepting that they may not vote. On account of the length and expense of the journeys which will be required, only one stated meeting in a year is at present contemplated.

The objects of the organization are specified as follows: "(1.) The closer fellowship and co-operation of the churches. (2.) The preservation among them of good order and government. (3.) The improvement of their general spiritual condition. (4.) The promotion of education, both of males and females. (5.) The prevention of every kind of error and moral defection. (6.) The mental and spiritual improvement of the ministers." And "the duties of the meetings of the Union shall be: (1.) To organize churches. (2.) To examine and license candidates for the work of the gospel ministry. (3.) To ordain, install, and dismiss pastors, and exercise discipline over ministers. (4.) To watch over the spiritual welfare and regular government of the churches. (5.) To give attention to the choice and education of young men suitable for the work of the ministry and for teaching. (6.) To visit

particular churches for the purpose of inquiring into their state, and of removing difficulties that may have arisen in them. (7.) The mental and spiritual improvement of the ministers."

Provision is made for receiving appeals from members of the churches against sentences pronounced upon them in cases of discipline, a notice of appeal to be given in writing to the church within twenty days after receiving knowledge of the sentence, and to the clerk of *The Union* at least twenty days before its meeting. "When an appeal is examined, both parties shall have a hearing in the presence of each other, and the decision of the Union shall be final."

The next regular meeting is to be held at Adabazar on the first Wednesday of September, 1865. Pastor Hohannes, of Bilijik, is to preach the sermon. Pastor Hohannes Der Sahagyan, late of Baghchejuk, is to prepare an essay on the question, "Is the dogma of Apostolic succession a doctrine of Holy Scripture?" And Pastor Alexander, of Adabazar, is to present an exegesis of the latter part of the eleventh chapter of First Corinthians, discussing the conditions of reception to the communion.

Mr. Schneider also reports similar action on the field of the Central Turkey mission. Writing under date of August 4, he says: "According to previous arrangements, a majority of our pastors recently had a meeting in Aintab, to form an ecclesiastical organization. As they are now eight or nine in number, and several others may soon be inducted into the pastoral office, the time seems to have fully come for such a measure. The constitution adopted was very brief, and will probably receive some additions, and perhaps be subjected to some changes, as experience may suggest."

The name adopted for the proposed organization is, as literally translated, "The Presbyterial Assembly of Aintab and Vicinity." "The constituent members are pastors and delegates from the churches. Ordained native evangelical ministers having no pastoral charge, and missionaries of the American Board residing within the territorial limits of the body, are expected to be present whenever they may choose, with the privilege of corresponding members. An article provides especially, that the body is to have no control over funds in the hands of the missionaries; and that in case they need pecuniary assistance, the missionaries shall be consulted, and their assent obtained, before the expenditure is authorized."

The duties and responsibilities of the body are defined to be: "The organization of churches; the examination of candidates, and ordination to the work of the ministry; the installation and dismission of pastors; the care of discipline and the general welfare of the churches; and the intellectual and spiritual improvement of the ministers." "Provision is also made for the proper conducting of appeals from the decisions of a church-session to this body, requiring due time and notice to be given by the appealing party: the decisions of this association to be final."

The stated meetings are to be held annually. The articles in reference to the formation of churches, licensure, ordination, and installation of ministers, &c., specify that where, in their judgment, it is necessary for the

missionaries to act in these matters without calling a regular meeting of this ecclesiastical body, they shall be regarded as having the right to do so.

The reason for this understanding is, the difficulty and expense which may sometimes be connected with such a meeting, and the exigency of certain cases; but the missionaries, of course, will be very cautious in regard to adopting such action, and probably will never do it except in concurrence with native pastors who can be conferred with. This moreover, is a provision only for present necessities. It is understood that while missionaries will not have the responsibility of a vote in this ecclesiastical body, and will not be subject to its discipline, they will be present at its meetings, and take part by invitation in its ecclesiastical acts, so far as they may think it well to do so. Neither the native ministers and churches, nor the missionaries, deem it expedient that an ecclesiastical body in Turkey should be organically connected with one in America.

#### REV. ZENAS GOSS.

DEATH, again entering the circle of missionaries to Central Turkey, has sought a shining mark, and taken one of the younger members indeed, yet one of the most promising and most beloved of the band, not by the hand of violence, as Mr. Coffing was removed, but with a stroke hardly less sudden and unexpected.

Rev. Zenas Goss was born at Waterford, Vt., Oct. 11, 1832. His parents were both pious. In 1850, he became hopefully a subject of renewing grace, and on the first of January, 1851, united with the Congregational church at Waterford. He fitted for his college course in the Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., entered Dartmouth College in 1852, graduated in 1856, and then pursued the three years' course at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1859. From his childhood he seems to have possessed remarkably lovely traits of character, and in his school-boy days is said to have acted as a peace-maker among his companions. In meeting the expenses of his education he was thrown, to some extent, upon his own resources, and aided himself, as he states, "by teaching, establishing Sabbath schools, and preaching." He received assistance also, while at Andover, from the Education Society, and from the Seminary Fund.

During his Seminary course, his attention was specially called to the subject of missions by Dr. Schauffler of Constantinople, then in the United States, and in the winter of 1857-8 he decided to consecrate his life to the missionary work. Having spent some months in preaching in his native State, he was ordained at Waterford, with reference to his foreign work, on the 11th of January, 1860; sailed from Boston for Turkey, in company with several other missionaries, on the 13th of the next month; reached Smyrna after a passage of forty days; thence proceeded to the field of the Central Turkey mission, and was soon located at Aintab. In October, 1862, under direction of the mission, he became connected with the Oorfa station, but subse-

quently, "to meet imperative wants of the field in the best possible manner," with the small number of laborers, he was transferred to Adana. At the last annual meeting of the mission, in April of the present year, it was decided to open a school at Marash in May next, for the training of native preachers and pastors, and that he should remove to that place, early in 1865, to be connected with that school, the theological department of which was to be "committed to Dr. Pratt and Mr. Goss." In view of Dr. Pratt's state of health, and the wants of the Marash congregation, he was also requested to spend the summer of the present year at Marash, though expected to return to Adana for the winter.

In accordance with this action of the mission, he arrived at Marash, July 12, and entered upon his work at the place which was expected to become the field of his more permanent residence, and, as was hoped, of the most important, the special work of his life,—training young men of the new Protestant churches in Turkey to act as pastors of those churches, and to preach the gospel of Christ to their own countrymen. He had already been, with Mr. Montgomery, on an important visit to the out-stations Albustan and Yarpuz, from which he returned August 17, "in good health and spirits;" and some extracts from his letter respecting the visit, on another page of this number of the Herald, indicate his interest in and solicitude for the progress of the cause of Christ. In the same letter he appeals yet farther to Christians in America, in view of the trial to which they are now called, and the urgent necessity of still supporting the missions, in the following terms:

"'What,! could ye not watch with me one hour?' was our Saviour's gentle rebuke to Peter. It was an hour of darkness. It was a crisis in his own history and that of his church. He felt the need of aid and sympathy; and what an opportunity was that to comfort the suffering Saviour! There was none like it before, or after, that dreadful night. Another crisis has come. He is taking his disciples of to-day into the darkness, and says to them 'Watch.' We can almost think of him as quickened in his own infinite and perfect intercessions, as he sees the storm gathering and about to break on his church. Oh! what a time for Christians to make more real than ever before the words, 'Though he was rich yet for your sakes he became poor.' Some may say 'I am tired, I must rest.' So were the workers in Gethsemane tired, and they lost a golden opportunity for exhibiting love to their Master. 'Could ye not watch with me one hour?' 'One hour;' it is not long; it will soon be day. Let us work, give and pray, and drive sleep away."

This letter was dated August 18. Little did he think, when he wrote it, that he was penning his last appeal to the churches of his native land, and that within ten short days his own "one hour" of earthly watching and toil would end, and it would indeed be day with him! Yet so it was to be. Dr. Pratt wrote, September 6, "The last post from this place bore to the Missionary Rooms, and to friends in the United States, several letters from our dear brother Goss. Neither he nor we then thought they would be the

last; yet it is my sad duty to announce to you and to his friends, that we are bereft of him. Those letters were almost his last work. He was ill Wednesday, [Aug. 24] but heeded it not, and only on Friday took to his bed, sick with fever. It came on quietly, insidiously, but was really, though not in appearance, the strong man armed. He did not seem dangerously ill till twenty-four hours, or less, before his death; but on Sunday, August 28, at three o'clock P. M., he breathed his last."

The high and affectionate estimation in which Mr. Goss was held by his brethren in the mission field, and the severity of the blow which has fallen on them in his removal, are indicated not only by the position to which they had called one so young, in connection with the Theological School, but in many letters which have been received. Dr. Pratt adds, in the communication from which the foregoing extract is taken: "Mr. Goss was delirious till a few hours before his death, when he sank into stupor, and we had no conversation as to his hopes. Nor did we need it then; we had talked before of heavenly things. He had longed for the green pastures. The last book he read was 'The Better Land;' how much better he knows it now! It is not my purpose to write a memorial; I only wish to give my testimony to his worth as a Christian and a missionary. I should say his character, in both respects, was of a high order. Mentally well furnished, he consecrated all to Christ, and delighted in nothing more than in conversing on Christ and heavenly things. Genial and gentle, he won the attention and confidence of those whom he met, and was eminently fitted to be a good missionary. In his views moderately progressive, he used tact and gentleness in carrying them out, and we hoped much from his labors here. He did begin a work of harmonizing and pacification in the first church, and his death seems to have sealed it; for all say, 'We have buried the rest in his grave.' We do not understand this providence. We are crying out for men,—for help, and God takes the strongest and most hopeful man we already have!"

Mr. Montgomery wrote, September 6: "As yet we are stunned by the suddenness of the event, and stand gazing upward into heaven, in mute astonishment. Mr. Goss came to our house to live on the 12th of July, and in the little time he was with us he had very much endeared himself to us. Aside from his missionary character, we loved him for his warm and generous heart, for his careful thoughtfulness to please at all times, and for his unaffected devotion to Christ and his cause. We were not aware, until he was taken from us, how closely he had entwined himself around our hearts, and how great his loss would be to us personally. But our loss is nothing compared with that of our dear mission. He came home from Constantinople, [where he attended the meeting of the Western Turkey mission,] with his mind full of plans for work, and said he felt encouraged to strike out more boldly than ever before. But Infinite Wisdom has removed him, and we are sure that God knows his own work, and its needs, better than we do."

Another member of the mission, Mr. Morgan, of Antioch, writes: "You will mourn with us, deeply, the loss of our noble and beloved brother Goss.

I am sure you have sent few more lovely men, or more promising, to the missionary field. He had endeared himself to us all, and we loved him as a brother. Having no family of his own, he seemed a member of each of our families, and had been in fact, a member of most of them. We loved to converse with him, counsel with him, sing and pray with him. We had built on his strong body and clear, vigorous mind, and earnest Christian heart, many hopes for our work. But God has done as seemed good in his sight, and we have lost this precious fraternal intercourse; and the work we had laid out for him, and which he seemed so well adapted to do, must go undone, or be done by others. Our hearts will long feel a sense of loss, and for the work—what can we do?"

Mr. White, now in the United States, remarks: "Had it been — who had died I could not have wondered, for he was not strong; but Mr. Goss has always been so well, so vigorous, always cheerful and happy, more so, indeed, than any other member of the mission! And then so many hopes have been centred in him! Possessed of an unusually good mind, deep piety, pleasing address, a good constitution, we all looked upon him as one of the pillars of our mission, and lo, already he has fallen! I think no one of the mission was so much beloved by all, and I may add, no one was so much honored by all."

In a letter to the afflicted mother in the United States, Dr. Pratt writes: "This is a sore trial to us. He was the most vigorous of our little band, had a hand ever ready for work, a mind able to counsel, and a heart to sympathize. We should have chosen some other one to be removed; and yet no other was better fitted for heaven, and why should we keep him back? He had been feasting for some time on Dr. Thompson's 'Better Land;' he has gone to feast in the Saviour's. I will not try to comfort you and his dear friends. We need comfort ourselves, and can only find it where we pray you may, in God.

'His wisdom ever waketh;
His sight is never dim;
He knows the way he taketh;
And I shall walk with him,'

was sung by our brother on that last Sabbath evening; [the Sabbath evening previous to that of his death;] and this One took him by the hand to lead him to 'the green pastures,' and we cannot say, nay. He was buried Monday evening, at sundown. Our dead are in our own yard, safe from all desecration, and now a new mound reminds us daily of him who has left us. Our people were smitten by the blow, for they loved him; and from them and the Armenians and others, it is supposed a thousand were present at the funeral."

## REV. SAMUEL W. BONNEY.

The death of Mr. Bonney, of the Canton mission, was announced in the Herald for November. He died after a protracted illness of two months, from bilious fever, on the morning of July 27, 1864.

Mr. Bonney, the son of Rev. William Bonney, was born at New Canaan, Conn., March 8, 1815. In acquiring an education he was thrown much upon his own resources. In 1832, he was in the employment of the Messrs. Merriam, publishers, at Springfield, Mass., and in 1837, was engaged in teaching at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Within that year he became hopefully a subject of renewing grace, and in January, 1838, united with the Allen Street Church, [New York City?] The year 1840 found him a student in the New York University, but in 1841 he removed to Lane Seminary, Ohio, where he was befriended by Dr. Beecher, and, assisted by others, was enabled to continue his studies until 1844. He was now appointed a missionary of the American Board, but a teacher being wanted, temporarily, at Hongkong, in a school of the Morrison Education Society, he was released from his connection with the Board, that he might take that position, and sailed for Hongkong, where he arrived on the 10th of March, 1845. His connection with the school, and the Education Society, was expected to be but temporary,—until the Rev. W. A. Macy, engaged for the situation, could go out, when he might, if it should be judged best, be re-appointed as a missionary, to be connected with the Board's mission in China. Accordingly, in October, 1846, he was re-appointed, and the Report of the Board for 1847 speaks of him as at Canton, "where he has mingled much with the people," and states: "A year ago, he had visited every house in twenty-four streets,numbering about seven hundred dwelling houses and shops,—and distributed many books and tracts." This statement is indicative of his character, as an earnest servant of Christ, ever striving to gain access to the people. His connection with the Canton mission continued up to the time of his death, and he did much in the way of visiting Chinese villages around the city, and as opportunity was given in later years, making more extensive tours, preaching the gospel and distributing Christian books and tracts.

In 1854 he came on a visit to his native land. While in this country he was ordained, as he had not been before, and in July, 1856, he was married, at Cherry Hill, N. Y., to Miss Catharina V. Van Rensselaer, and the next month sailed with her, to rejoin his mission. An obituary notice published in the *China Mail* says of him, in connection with his subsequent labors:

"After a residence of nearly two years at Macao, where his fellow-missionaries were exiled during the war, he with others returned to Canton, at the close of the year 1858, to commence again his work, preaching and superintending schools. His soul was in his humble labors. The schools under his charge were his pride and joy. He took an individual interest in the scholars, rewarding diligence and progress in study with careful discrimination. . . . He was indefatigable in the performance of his ministry, thinking indeed too little of his own comfort and health. He was extremely fond of going into the country, especially if there was hope of doing missionary work, or of obtaining important information that might tend to the good of the people."

"In his last sickness he was supported by the consolations of the gospel. He wished to live, and repeatedly desired his friends to pray for his recovery.

This was from no fear of death, for he was resigned and submissive, committing himself to the will of God. If he desired life, it was that he might serve his Master. From the first he was much prostrated, and could not endure continuous mental exertion; but a passage of holy writ, and some sweet hymn, were his daily food. . . . He several times repeated parts of the psalm 'God my supporter and my hope.' After one had prayed, at his request, he asked for still another hymn, saying 'I want to hear the praise of God.' These were his last words. He was longing to hear the praise of God; he was triumphing over the last enemy through our Lord Jesus Christ."

At the meeting of the Canton Missionary Conference, held on the 3d of August, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas, in the all-wise providence of God, the Rev. S. W. Bonney, missionary of the American Board and a member of this Conference, has been removed by death from his labors on earth to the higher service of the heavenly state, it is,

"Resolved, That we acquiesce with unfeigned grief in this dispensation, deeply feeling the loss of a laborer and Christian friend.

"That we sympathize most sincerely with the afflicted widow of the deceased, earnestly praying that she may be sustained in her affliction, and directed aright in her future course, as heretofore, to the glory of God.

"That while we mourn our loss, it is felt that the life and death of our brother give abundant cause for thankfulness to our Lord and Saviour, for the grace given him, in the fulfilment of his ministry and in his dying testimony."

## LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Mestern Turkey Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LETTER FROM Mr. HERRICK, SEPT. 7, 1864.

The Recent Persecutions.

This letter from Mr. Herrick, (referred to in the Monthly Summary in November,) continues, in some measure, the history of recent unpropitious events at Constantinople.

Combination against Protestant Missionaries.

Since the date of my lengthened communication to you of August 6, and 13, [see Herald for October,] it has been becoming more and more evident, that Sir Henry Bulwer has joined the Turkish officials in a crusade against Protestant missionaries, with the special, definite purpose, of destroying whatever work they have done among the Turks, and rendering all such work in the future impossible.

The members of this Anglo-Turkish coalition formed against us, care nothing either for Christianity or for Islamism, except in their relations to the state. Their leading idea appears to be, to strengthen Turkey politically, in the family of European nations, by keeping alive her individuality, while the blood of European civilization and material improvement is injected into her veins. Ancient religious belief and custom is to be kept intact, and all schisms prevented. Unable to reach the springs of certain half understood, politico-religious

movements, going on among the Turks themselves, these men seize upon the work of the missionaries as the salient point; load it, and the missionaries themselves, with opprobrious epithets; make unproved and unprovable, and essentially false charges against them; throw the Protestant Christian Turks into prison, together with certain others who have some leaning towards Christianity, and without any form of trial, keep them in prison for nearly two months, under the pretense of regard for their personal safety, and of preserving the public tranquillity.

### No Show of Justice.

If there was, in the beginning, any show of justice in the position taken by the Government, and Sir Henry, on the ground of the circulation of Dr. Pfander's controversial works, and certain occasional indiscretions in conversation, on the part of one or two who have been. (but are not now,) assistants of the missionaries, all such show of justice, even, is removed when articles in the London "Morning Post," under the evident inspiration of Sir Henry, charging missionaries with using bribery to secure converts, with vilifying Mohammed and the Koran in streets and public places, etc., etc., are reprinted in the French paper published in Pera, which is owned and conducted under the authority of the Turkish Government.

#### Course Pursued towards the Prisoners.

But the treatment which the prisoners have received, and are receiving, is still more significant. Nine persons were apprehended, under the name of Protestants, and were placed, after a few days, in a room together, and separate from the other prisoners. Of these, Ahmed of Cesarea has been longest a Christian and firmest in his faith. Abdi Efendi, the old Imaum, is another, and a younger man, Ismail, known to all the missionaries, was baptized by Mr. Williams some five months ago. One other of the nine

was more recently baptized, at the chapel of the Gospel Propagation Society,-a man of not very marked character and of untried Christian experience. Of the remaining five, none were really known to any missionary, but had perhaps been seen at divine service on a few occasions. I did not myself know the name or the person of any one of them, till the time of their arrest. Three of these men were released about five weeks ago, on confession of their faith in Mohammed and the Koran, which they had never really renounced, and three others, including the fourth one mentioned above, I learn, now confess their faith in Islamism, regularly perform their devotions according to custom, and are to be speedily released.

Thus have the disciplinary and intimidating measures of the Government, aided by that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick,"-hope of assistance from the acknowledged protector of Protestantism in Turkey, the English Ambassador,-quenched the, as yet, feeble light Christianity had caused to shine in the minds of these men, and prematurely laid a heavy, crushing hand upon their forming, unfortified faith. Abdi and Ismail, who have adhered to their Christian confession, but have been willing to make promises as to their future conduct, -which they hoped would be effectual to secure their release, when they were disappointed in the hope they had always been encouraged to cherish, of protection by Protestant Ambassadors,-were sent a week ago to Smyrna. Dr. Pfander saw them on the steamer, and as he bade them farewell they appeared cheerful, and declared that they would ever adhere to their faith in Christ.

Now, although we had been distinctly assured by Sir Henry, that in case any should be sent away from Constantinople it would not be as exiles, and would be to a place where there is an English Consul, we learn on the best authority, that they are to be sent, one to Aidin and one to Magnesia, both centres of

Turkish fanaticism! Does this action need to be interpreted? Those men were told that they might return in four or six months. Undoubtedly the Turkish Government, and Sir Henry Bulwer, both wish and expect them to return, as faithful Mohammedans.

But what of Ahmed, who has steadfastly and unqualifiedly adhered to his Christian faith? He is still in prison, and what will be done with him we do not know. If he is sent into exile, as he himself now expects to be, the last shadow of pretense that this is any thing but religious persecution will be taken away. Ahmed has been for years a Christian, from conviction. His wife is a Christian. His children attend a Christian school. He resides in a Christian quarter. He has boldly asserted his faith, when falsely accused before the highest tribunal in the land; and with the exception of the temporary trouble to which he was subjected at that time, at the hands of certain relatives who tried to decoy his family back to Islamism, he has lived without molestation, and on the most friendly relations with his neighbors.

# American Embassy—Call for Prayer.

You may ask why we have not applied to our own Embassy for the release of Ahmed. We have done so, in the beginning, and again four weeks ago, by a memorial which was sent to the Porte, but was ineffectual, doubtless on account of the superior influence of the English Ambassador, who has claimed to have control of the whole case. Action by the Evangelical Alliance also has been fettered in the same manner, and although we are now again making representations to our Embassy, there is little reason to hope for success.

Our hope and trust are still in God's affectionate care for his own work, and for his own people. I pray that these events may rouse our Christian friends in America to more lively interest and more earnest prayer, in behalf of the

converts from Mohammedanism, the whole work among this people, and the entire Mussulman population of Turkey.

One result of the recent common trouble has already been, to bring into more cordial relation to one another missionaries of different societies, some of whom have hardly known each other, although living comparatively near together, and engaged in essentially the same work.

# Central Turken.

#### MARASH.

Letter from Mr. Goss, August 18, 1864.

THE letter from which the following extracts are taken was probably the last written by Mr. Goss to the Missionary House. It was received only a few days before the intelligence arrived of his much lamented death.

# Visit to Albustan and Yarpuz—Candidates—School.

Our brother, when he wrote, had just returned from a visit, with Mr. Montgomery, to Albustan and Yarpuz, and before noticing matters at these places he remarks: "The first sentiment to be expressed by one who crosses the Taurus, is gratitude for his safety while climbing rugged heights,—along narrow, uncertain paths, where the enormous depth below makes you lean to the mountain side to prevent a fall,—for deliverance from the hand of violence, and for views of natural scenery so grand that they might inspire to even nobler utterances the pen of Ruskin." He then refers to some items of business attended to in the church, and adds:

We examined five persons in Albustan, and five in Yarpuz, for admission to the church. Although several of them gave some evidence of having been born of the Spirit, yet only one from Yarpuz, Topal (lame) Panos, was received. I feel almost sure that he will receive a "white stone," with a "new name in it;" for he seemed like one not taught by "flesh and blood" but by our Heavenly Father. Three children were baptized. One man, who a year or two

ago was "read out" of the community, was received back. The newly appointed council gave us a pledge, in writing, that they would pay one hundred and twenty piastres per month, to any man suitable to be the teacher of their school. This is seventy piastres more than they have ever paid before; but they have learned to appreciate the advantages of a school. They say, "We can sell our coverlets, or live on coarser food, but we cannot suffer our children to run in the streets, or attend the Armenian school."

Reference is next made to a difficulty in the election of a headman, which had troubled the Protestant community, but which seemed to have passed away, and from which the people had learned important lessons; and then a subject is introduced which occasioned the missionaries much solicitude.

### Shall Yarpuz be Abandoned.

One question to be examined during our visit was, Shall we continue to occupy Yarpuz? Want of funds can be the only reason for abandoning it. The people are naturally religious; it is "good soil;" seven of seventy Armenian families are Protestant: four members of the Albustan church are from this place; the Armenians have no school and send their children to ours. making thirty pupils. Yarpuz, more than Marash or Albustan, is the key to Zeitoon; and the Mussulmans, of whom there are 450 families, are friendly. We have now only a teacher there. He and a sober, reliable, pious brother do the preaching, and it is much to the credit of that little flock that they keep up, so regularly, the ordinances of the gospel. I experience a feeling of pain even in looking at the possibility of abandoning the place; and all the more when the " price of exchange" and the prospects of the war are taken into the account; for a silent fear steals over me, that what is begun there may have to be repeated elsowhere. We do not forget to supplicate wisdom to direct, and a strong faith to buoy up your hearts in this time of darkness. We are not unmindful of the

truly wonderful efforts of good people, put forth through the Christian Commission, and the Sanitary Commission,—such an anomaly in the history of all wars,—and we feel that it would hardly be strange if sorrow should blind the eyes of—how great a company, to the condition of the poor and ignorant beyond the seas. Yet we cannot resist the conclusion that the church is ready to take still greater burdens upon herself, for the glory of our common Lord.

#### KESSAB.

LETTER FROM MR. MORGAN, SEPT. 12, 1864.

## Need of Reinforcement.

MR. Morgan first refers, in this letter, to the death of Mr. Goss, on the 28th of August, and the great loss thus sustained by the mission. This leads him to speak of the condition of that field, as to the number of laborers and the work calling for attention. It will be remembered that the mission, at its last meeting, in April, decided on the removal of Mr. Goss from Adana to Marash, to be connected with the contemplated theological seminary there. Mr. Morgan writes:

We are now six missionaries (including Dr. Nutting,) to six stations. We ought to have ten to do our work. Aleppo is vacant and Adana is vacant. Dr. Nutting is not a preacher, and Dr. Pratt we are always afraid will break down, with the work that comes on him. As it seems to us, and to others who know our work intimately, we need a theological seminary, but how can it be managed? Adana ought to have two missionaries; where are they? Aleppo ought certainly to have one missionary, if not two. If we are not to consider our work done when we have succeeded in establishing in each place a weak, struggling church, our force in the six central places we occupy must be kept up to its full number. We need, at Adana two; at Marash, with the theological school, three; at Aintab at least one; at Oorfa two; Aleppo two, and Antioch two. At the latter places, one should know Turkish,

and one Arabic. This would put us in working order and is the least number that will do it, on the theory that we have a work yet to do here. And that we have yet a work to do, I cannot doubt.

A noble work has been done, measuring it from the small beginning up to its present stature. But if you measure the distance from what it now is, to the result at which we aim, what we have done is only a beginning. Are we a mission to a race, or to all the races of this empire? If the latter, -and who can doubt it,-do we expect these feeble, struggling Armenian churches to do the work, or are we to remain and conduct it to its conclusion? I have no doubt as to which must be. If we persuade ourselves into the fond belief that these feeble churches are going to stand, and grow, and do this work without foreign aid and guidance, we shall very disastrously fail. We have a church and pastors in Aintab, -- the best and strongest of all our stations. Take it for all it seems to be, in its brightest rose-color, and what have you? A church of some three hundred members, in a city of thirty thousand inhabitants.

Take any other place, and the distance between what has been accomplished and the result we aim at, is still greater. I acknowledge the forwardness of our work in comparison with that in other fields. I admit that we must throw on these churches, as fast as possible,faster than we are doing if you wish,-the work of self-government and self-support. But I do not believe we can withdraw from the field, nor from these central stations, consistently with the theory that we aim at the conversion of all the races of the country. If our aim had been only the conversion of the Armenians, it might be possible to justify a gradual withdrawal, but not otherwise.

In another letter Mr. Morgan reports the addition of five persons to the church at - Kessab, and the baptism of ten children on the 25th of September. "The day was an interesting and profitable one."

Nestorian Mission.—Persia.

LETTER FROM Mr. Cochran, August 4, 1864.

Visit to Eastern Turkey—The Work there.

MR. COCHRAN attended the annual meeting of the Eastern Turkey mission, at Erzroom, in June, and in the first part of this letter he states his impressions in regard to the work in that field, which will interest the readers of the Herald.

With reference to my impressions of the work in Eastern Turkey, I can only say they were in a high degree gratifying and encouraging. To find, as the results of an average of ten or twelve years' labor, some three thousand Protestants enrolled, and nearly five hundred communicants gathered into churches, with an annual contribution of \$1,200 to the cause of the gospel,-and then consider that these are only the first fruits of the great preparatory work accomplished and in progress among a thinking people, where scores of villages seem almost brought to the point of deciding for the truth,-gives assurance that the labors of His servants have not heen in vain in the Lord.

#### Conversations with Armenians.

In stopping at Armenian villages on the route, we had many religious talks with both priests and people, taking up not only the essentials of the gospel, but also questions of controversy when proposed by them; and in all cases, the truth was received in a friendly and uncaviling spirit. As it appeared to me, much of the old prejudice is gradually subsiding, and the conviction is settling down upon them that the truth is with the Evangelicals, and that it must, sooner or later, prevail. Quite a large number inquired for books, particularly the New Testament, which they desired to purchase.

At an ancient and venerated church, now used as a monastery, we were sur-

prised to find much light, and a degree of liberality on the part of some of its occupants. One of the ecclesiastics told me that every one there knows the truth is with us; but they are deterred from avowing it by the fear of losing their hold on the superstitions of the people who support them. Being detained three days, for a larger caravan with which to pass over the dangerous roads, I had frequent conversations with the ecclesiastics. Controversial subjects were generally avoided, but they admitted (how heartily I cannot say) the duty and necessity of personal holiness and union with Christ, and also the duty of enforcing this in their instructions to the people. They also conceded that our versions of the Scriptures are correct, and said they bought them because cheaper and more easily obtained. (They had just ordered a number of Testaments and other books for their school.) On the Sabbath we attended evening prayers, with our family, in the grand old church, the most spacious we have ever seen in the East, excepting that of Mar Sophia, in Constantinople, and unquestionably the product of the same church building and church venerating age. After service, the singing boys, at our request, repeated some of their chants. They were well trained, and some of their high-keyed notes reverberated from the successive arches with fine effect. One of the ecclesiastics, having heard our children sing at prayers, in the tent, requested that they would try their voices in that sounding gallery. Accordingly some five or six hymns, such as-"I have a Father in the promised Land," "Children come, will you come, hear the Saviour proclaiming," and "Nearer my God to thee," were sung, either in English or Syriac, and translated, verse by verse, to the company present. It was interesting as being, probably, the first purely evangelical singing that had been heard there for many centuries.

One of the ecclesiastics, a teacher, and the most learned and talented of all,

professed, when alone, interest in the truth. He sought several private interviews, and declared his full conviction of evangelical truth, and his purpose to avow it publicly as soon as he could arrange for his family elsewhere. He said he endeavored, in his instructions, to teach the truth as he found it in the Bible, but feared all he might do there would be neutralized by the errors and superstitions of his associates. He stated that he received his first impressions when incidentally spending a winter, some years ago, at Khanoos, by the side of that amiable and zealous voung preacher, Baron Simon. The man was so artless and earnest in his bearing, that he greatly won upon my confidence, and my expectation is, that, if spared, he will yet become a vessel of mercy to his people in that dark region.

### Return-Disturbed State of the Country.

On our return, we found the whole route, from Erzroom to Oroomiah, disturbed by daily robberies, and were obliged to seek shelter in a caravan of five hundred animals. On two successive Saturdays, in separating from the caravan to gain, in advance, the Sabbath's rest, we narrowly escaped being robbed, once actually encountering a company of nine Russian outlaws, who were repulsed by the guard we had brought, and our own arms.

At Oroomiah, it is said, affairs are much as they have been. The people have suffered greatly from scarcity of food and high prices, but "a fine harvest now promises relief." Civil affairs are "of average promise." Mr. Shedd, in coming down from the mountains, fell between two thieves, and he and his servant were badly stoned, and lost "all their traveling fixtures." The Governor immediately arrested and imprisoned four men of the tribe of robbers, as hostages; and on their hesitating to produce the culprits and return the goods, sent troops to seize their property. The mountain districts are much disturbed. "Apparently, the long expected collision with the Turkish Government, respecting the payment of taxes, is approaching." "The approaches to Tekhoma and probably Tiary, are

all guarded; no foreigner can enter the territory without a hazard of life;" and Mr. Cochran says:

In such a state of things, you will infer, the gospel proves unwelcome. The helpers resident there are silenced, and in danger of either being killed or driven out. One young man from Oroomiah, temporarily located there, has just returned, having escaped by secreting himself for days in caves and out of the way places, and being exposed to many dangers and sufferings. Mar Shimon, (or his savage uncles and father, who control him,) is believed to be playing a double game, but is known to be secretly and sometimes openly, favoring resistance to the Turks, and so also to our helpers, and the evangelical work. In some cases he has actually begun the work of fining the helpers, and instigating violence against them. It is probable that the border and more loyal districts, on either side, will be less disturbed, and consequently will offer less obstruction to our labors. Mr. Shedd has shortened his visit to the mountains somewhat. He had an interview with the Patriarch which, though courteous and civil, was, in reference to the work, wholly unsatisfactory.

# Attempt at Crime—Providential Retribution.

We have to record another attempt at girl stealing, which was so providentially thwarted that it is to be hoped it may produce some salutary effect. One of the masters of the village of Dizza Takka invaded the premises of a Nestorian in the night, in quest of a young woman who was a guest there, and upon failing to get possession of this woman, fell to beating the head of the family with the breech of his gun, in order to compel her surrender. But the concussion of the blow caused the discharge of the gun, which lodged its contents in his own body. It is hardly possible that he should recover.

In a postscript Mr. Cochran mentions a visit to Sooldooz, where three new members were received to the communion, and where, now, three regular congregations, averaging about thirty persons, "furnish many pleasing proofs of the progress of the word in these dark places."

# Madura Mission.—India.

Letter from Mr. Chandler, August 18, 1864.

MR. CHANDLER sailed from Boston, with his family, on the 20th of January last, returning to the Madura mission. Reaching Madras, April 22, and Madura in May, he was placed by the mission at the Tirumungalum station, respecting which he now writes. He speaks of feeling, more than ever before, that "the real progress already made towards Christianizing the Madura District is much over-estimated," refers to the want of suitable men, in his field, to be brought forward for the work of the ministry, and of "the weakness of even Christianized Hindoo character," but then presents more cheering facts respecting

# Progress at Malankinaru.

Fifteen years ago last month, I visited the village of Malankinaru, in company with Brother Herrick. Three men only, and no women, then attended the meeting, which was held in a private house. Last Sabbath I was at the same village. We met for worship in a substantial stone church, with a small bell upon it, the sound of which called together more than one hundred and fifty people, all calling themselves Christians, and many of whom, doubtless, are truly so. This bell was bought by Sabbath school children in America, and brought out by Mr. Webb.

The early morning meeting was for the women alone. About thirty were present, seven or eight of whom brought their Testaments, and read each a verse, in turn. All these were, a few years since, in the ignorant and degraded condition which heathenism assigns to woman. The native pastor, Rev. Mr. Vathanaiken, is a very humble, unassuming man, not in the least puffed up by his position. His wife too is very zealous and faithful in teaching the women.

I preached in the morning and afternoon, and in the evening we held a conference meeting at the house of one of the church members. Three of the brethren made remarks. One spoke of the want of faith in some of the weaker members, and said we must support them and pray for them. Another said his mind had been dwelling upon the passage of Scripture found in James v. 7, which he read and remarked upon, in a very interesting manner. I could hardly suppress a tear, as I thought how different it would have been with all the 222 souls composing the Christian community there, if no missionary had brought to them the gospel. In some such places I see great advance in the three and a half vears of my absence in America. The disposition of the heathen, manifested in listening to street preaching, seems to have changed for the better, and many more portions of Scripture and tracts are sold than formerly.

Gaboon Mission.

LETTER FROM Mr. Walker, July 4, 1864.

The Church—Backsliders—Additions.

REFERRING, in this letter, to events of the previous six months in the mission, Mr. Walker mentions three deaths among church members. Respecting one of the persons thus removed, a poor, suffering leper, he writes:

I cannot here relate all my interviews with him during the last days of his sojourn with us. His heart seemed to lean on the Saviour. It is a comfort to us.

(as it was a longing of his own,) that he has obtained release from his pains, and entered on his eternal rest.

There is one member of the church at Nengenenge, a Bakele man, Mangila, who is dead in sin, and buried again in heathenism. He would have been excommunicated before the communion had we known all that we know now. Another one, at the same place, is reported as making some feeble attempts to return from his wanderings. With these exceptions, we know of no one who is not, in some measure, walking according to the truth. Yesterday, before the communion, five persons were received to the church by baptism. Three of them are Mpongwes. One was an old scholar in our school, and we hope that he may be a useful man. He is to be married this afternoon to a daughter of Habinda, who will be to him a meet companion.

One of the persons received is a woman, we might say an "honorable woman,"-the first Mpongwe woman ever received to the church in Gaboon. Her admission produces much talk. It is felt the more by her people, as she has signed the temperance pledge, and manumitted her three slaves. She has been more than two years in coming to all these decisions. She was formerly in great reputation as a fetish woman, or great doctor. Her husband came with her, or before her, and they kneeled side by side for baptism. Two of those received were slaves. There has been very decided evidence of improvement in their knowledge of divine things within the last six months. It is more than a year since they began to hope they were Christians. Many others are now asking admission to the church, and among them all there will surely be some who will be received.

### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Appropriations for the year 1865, have been made by the Prudential Committee, on the basis of action taken by the Board at Worcester, (see Herald for November, pp. 344-347,) the whole amount being, as estimated, in currency, \$600,000. amount is reached—the pastors and the churches should understand it-in the following manner. Supposing that the average premium on gold for the year may be one hundred per cent, \$265,000 were appropriated to meet expenses of the missions abroad, which must be paid in gold or its equivalent, - which, at the estimated average premium, will amount to \$530,000 in currency,—and \$70,000 for expenses to be paid in the United States. In reaching this sum of \$265,000 in gold, for the missions beyond seas, more than \$20,000 have been stricken off from estimates which they have forwarded, and which they felt to be quite as small as they could properly be made. \$530,000, in such bills as are remitted to the Treasurer, will actually be sufficient to meet even these reduced appropriations it is of course impossible to tell. the price of gold, and of exchange, continue as it now is, a considerably larger sum will be needed; but it may safely be assumed, that none who know the embarrassments to which this amount will subject the missions, will desire farther reductions to be made; and it will be seen that the probabilities in the case demand earnest and liberal effort on the part of all.

A letter has reached the Treasurer from one of our Western States, inclosing a draft for \$1,000, which may remind others of duty, and encourage to the discharge of it. The writer says:

"I have long been a friend to Home and Foreign Missions; have sympathized with their officers and missionaries in all their financial difficulties, and rejoiced with them when success and prosperity crowned their labors. I have long contributed in a small way to their support, but never as much as was my duty, I verily believe. I

have ever cherished the purpose, in some future time, to do more; but being engaged in active business, and with less means than the business required, I have contributed but little. Through a kind Providence I have been prospered, and now, sooner than I expected, am permitted to retire from business, with some means at my command. What I had purposed doing through perhaps, some kind agency, I now do myself, by remitting to you, as Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a draft on New York for one thousand dollars. I place it most cheerfully upon the altar of Christ's cause, not as mine but His, with my prayer for a blessing upon it."

Another donation, much smaller in amount, (but perhaps not smaller in the view of Him who said of a certain poor widow, 'she hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury,') was sent to one of the Secretaries with the following note:

"Rev. Sir,—An aged, poor, sick woman sends you the first gold dollar she ever had, to put into the Treasury of the Board, for Jesus Christ's sake.

A...s."

#### MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Sandwich Islands .- A letter from Dr. Gulick mentions the sailing of the Morning Star for Micronesia, on her ninth voyage, September 14. The Association of Oahu met September 13; and it is said, "the unanimous report of a dead state of all the churches was painful." One member of Mr. Alexander's theological class was licensed to preach the gospel, at the request of a native church, with reference to his ultimate settlement among them, as their pastor. It was voted to observe the first week of January next as a week of prayer, and of special effort to meet the pecuniary difficulties of the times.

Fuh-chau.—A letter from Mr. Hartwell, (Aug. 16,) mentions the sore affliction of his family, in the death of a daughter; he also mentions the addition of one man to the church, at the out-station Changloh.

North China.—Mr. Blodget mentions the arrival of Mrs. Bridgman at Peking, on

the 1st of July. There had been daily preaching in Mr. Blodget's chapel for three months, but curiosity having abated, the number attending had diminished. Yet he says, at his latest date, (July 12.) "The attendance at the chapel, the reading of our books, the amount of Christian knowledge gained by quite a number, the willingness to hear, converse, and ask questions, which I daily witness, are truly encouraging."

Madura Mission .- Letters have been received from several members of this mission, giving accounts of tours to village congregations, and among the heathen, in prosecution of the itinerating work. Mr. Chester, of Dindigul, had visited, since March, nearly every village in his field where there were Christians, and, with the help of the native pastor and catechists, many heathen villages. "Since February," he writes, (August 1,) "we have visited, and preached in, 250 villages; yet this is not more than a quarter of those included within the boundaries of the Dindigul station." "Few of them were more than twelve miles from my house." Mr. Chester was much gratified, on his tours, by the interest which the pastor and catechists manifested in these efforts. Though the day's work was often very laborious, they were always cheerful. "Their preaching was earnest, pointed, and well adapted to their audiences, which varied, at different times and places, not a little." Some books and tracts were sold.

Mr. Burnell, of Melur, had just returned, (August 12,) from spending twenty days in the itinerating work. He had with him three, and a part of the time four helpers. They made seven different encampments, visited 145 villages, and addressed 7,025 hearers.

Mr. Noyes, of Cumbum, (August 24,) since writing before, had spent more than two weeks in "the itineracy," with Mr. Washburn, and made four tours among Christian villages. At one village, Koambey, a new brick church, erected mostly at the expense of the people, was dedicated with interesting services. While itinerating with Mr. Washburn, they visited about 120 villages, and preached to nearly 7,000 persons. The people were found vol. Lx. 26

"every where ready to listen," and in some places the audiences numbered two or three hundred.

Mr. Chandler, (see page 382,) thinks the progress made towards Christianizing the Madura District has been over-estimated, but notices a very interesting case of progress at one of the out-stations, in view of which he "could hardly suppress a tear."

Nestorians.—Mr. Cochran's letter notices the robbery of Mr. Shedd and his servant, and a disturbed state of the mountain districts,—where the long expected collision with the Turkish Government seems approaching,—in connection with which the gospel proves unwelcome, and the helpers are silenced, and in danger of being killed or driven away.

Eastern Turkey .- A letter from Mr. Parmelee, of Erzroom, mentions "a sad bereavement" in the death of one of the most worthy members of the mission church at that place,-Isahag, a poor man, a tailor by trade, but one who had for several years lived a consistent and earnest Christian life, and whose dying testimony was such as might have been expected. "We shall," it is said, "sadly miss his familiar face and voice in the house of praver; we shall sadly miss his upright example and prevailing prayers; we shall sadly miss his well ordered household, now broken and scattered." Some signs of progress at Erzroom are noticed. Two have been added to the church by profession, the present year; several others are "in a hopeful condition;" there has been a gratifying increase of the Sabbath congregation since the annual meeting of the mission, which was held at that place; and there are some hopeful indications among females, who, thus far, have almost wholly stood aloof from Protestantism. Of late, the missionary ladies have held weekly meetings with the women, "with a good degree of success."

Mr. Pollard, of the same station, reports opposition and persecution encountered by a Protestant on a tour in Russia and the eastern part of Turkey, particularly at Echmiadzin; and mentions the need of a chapel at Trebizond. To the great surprise of the missionaries, a lot of land has been given there by the Turkish Government, in a very central position, on which

to build a Protestant school-house, which might also serve for a chapel. The Pasha of Trebizond is a very liberal and intelligent Turk, and very friendly to the mission helper there, and has secured for him this lot."

A letter from Mr. Cochran, of the Nestorian mission, (page 380,) written after a visit to Erzroom, presents a gratifying view of progress and prospects in this field, noticing not only the enrollment of 3,000 Protestants, and the gathering of near 500 communicants into churches, but the giving way of prejudice on the part of Armenian ecclesiastics and others, and the admission that the truth is with "the Evangelicals."

Central Turkey .- Mr. Nutting, of Oorfa, (September 12,) mentions the addition of nine persons to the church there. "About twenty others hope they have passed from death to life," recently. A suitable building for a chapel has been purchased in the Syrian quarter of the city, three-fourths of a mile east from the "First church," which is in the Armenian quarter, with the Mohammedans between the two. A second congregation has been started in the new chapel, and several of the Armenian Protestants are making arrangements to hire or purchase houses in that part of the town, to help the new enterprise; thus giving "quite a proof of their Christianity." A room has also been rented near the market, "central to places of business," in which to hold "a daily prayer meeting of business men." The prayer meetings of the Protestants, Mr. Nutting says, "are very interesting and refreshing to me."

The intelligence for the month, from this field, is connected mostly with the death of Mr. Goss. Extracts from several letters will be found in the obituary notice of this much beloved brother, and some extracts from his own last letter to the Missionary House, are given on page 372. Mr. Morgan, (page 379,) again, in view of this great loss, dwells upon the urgent need of reinforcement for the mission.

Western Turkey.—Mr. Byington writes from Eski Zagra, September 13, that the mission work there is as yet "more calculated to try the faith than to encourage the heart," and that the female school seems still to be the most effective agency which can be employed for the evangelization of the Bulgarians. The school has been in operation eighteen months, and, it is said, "has succeeded even beyond our hopes." An examination in August, at the close of a regular school year, was held on two days. The room was crowded with the most intelligent and influential citizens of the place, who listened with evident gratification, and were "astonished at the rapid progress" of the pupils. The teacher, Miss Meisner, "had thrown her whole soul into the work," and the girls, catching her spirit, had studied with great earnestness. A valuable present was made to the teacher. by the parents, as an expression of their gratitude, and a few days later, they sent a note to Mr. Byington, requesting him to express their thanks to the Board for opening such a school, and exhorting to perseverance in the enterprise, whatever might be the opposition encountered. But the note, he says, "was carefully worded, and was entirely silent as to our work in general." There is no indication of love for or readiness to receive the truth; "yet it is encouraging that intelligent Bulgarians have expressed themselves so well pleased with the school, after having listened for nearly an hour to an examination of their children on the New Testament, in which exercise we have endeavored faithfully to teach them all the fundamental truths of the gospel." Some of the older pupils also, after parting religious exercises on the following Sabbath,-when the room was again crowded with their mothers and female friends, presented a letter of thanks, in which they say: "We cannot find words with which to express our gratitude to your society, and can only show our gratitude by praying God to reward it an hundred fold." Our brother requests special prayer for a school where the pupils are almost entirely children of parents who take no interest in efforts for their spiritual good, and are attached to a soul-destroying system of doctrines, and whose teachers, while they must be faithful to Christ and to souls, must also "guard as far as they conscientiously can, against all remarks calculated to engender strife."

The letter from Mr. Herrick, (page 376,)

was referred to in November. A letter of later date mentions the release of all the prisoners except Ahmed Agha, who was still detained in prison, and still firmly adhered to his Christian profession. "Fifty or more Turks have been exiled by the Government, on the charge of Protestantism." "They belong to the party that favors some sort of change and reform," and are therefore disciplined in this way.

West Africa.—Mr. Bushnell writes that Mr. Du Chaillu, who had been residing at Camma, but was about leaving for an exploring tour in the interior, has given his premises at Camma to the mission; and the brethren still hope to be able, ere long, to send an efficient helper to occupy the place.

Mr. Walker, (see page 383,) mentions the death of three members of the church, the falling away of one, and the admission of five new members, one of whom had been in high reputation as "a fetish woman, or great doctor."

#### OTHER MISSIONS.

India .- Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the Presbyterian Board, writes from Rawal Pendi, comparing the present state of things at the station with what it was when he commenced his efforts there, in 1856: "Then, I labored for several years before I could get 100 scholars; now, we have four boys' and one girls' schools, embracing in all, over 250 scholars. Then, the admission of a sweeper-boy drove away some of the high-caste boys, and for a while threatened the breaking up of the school. Now, in that same bazaar, we have a school expressly for sweepers, taught by sweepers, embracing about fifty sweeper-boys, two or three girls, two or three Mussulman boys, and one Brahmin sitting at the feet of a sweeper to receive instruction! Then, not a girl could be got under instruction. Now, we have a small but interesting, and evidently interested school of girls, got up and kept in operation principally by the aid of natives. Then, such a thing as a Sunday-school was here simply an impossibility. Now, there are in regular and successful operation three Sunday-schools, containing nearly 200 boys. Our native church has always been small and fluctuating, but it, too, has somewhat increased, and we trust the Spirit of the Lord, in answer to the prayers of God's people, will water the seed sown, and ere long cause it to bring forth an abundant harvest."

New Guinea.—The Utrecht Missionary Union sent laborers to New Guinea in 1862, in order that they might enter into the work which two of Gossner's men had commenced. Recently it has sent two colonists to the same field, in the expectation that they will become growers of tobacco, partly because the business is profitable, and partly because this article has seemed, hitherto, the only means of preserving the good will of the natives, and of inducing them to attend public worship.

China .- Mrs. Nevius, of the Presbyterian mission, has secured the services of two young Chinese women, educated at the mission boarding school, to act as "Visitors, or Bible Readers," at Ningpo, and hopes for much good from this new mode of effort among Chinese females. Rev. Dr. Martin, of the Presbyterian mission at Peking, has completed a translation into Chinese of Wheaton's International Law, for the use of Chinese officials; a labor for which he has received, and asks, no compensation from the Government; but will be "satisfied if the work inspires the Government with better principles." He is now engaged, with three brethren of other missions, in translating a portion of the New Testament into the Mandarin, or Court dialect, "the most extensive and cultivated of all the spoken dialects" of China; and one in which books are read by multitudes to whom works in the learned language are entirely sealed.

Bishop Boon, of the Protestant Episcopal Board, died at Shanghai, July 17.

Rev. C. R. Martin, of the Methodist Episcopal Board, wrote July 5: "Two weeks ago I went to my country appointment, twenty-five miles overland from Fuh-chau, and on the Sabbath had the pleasure of baptizing eight converts to our blessed Christianity, all adults. Besides these I baptized two children. At this place we now have a class of ten members, two of which I baptized last spring,—on

the day of the riot here,—and some three or four inquirers. At my city appointment I have a few candidates for baptism. Thus you see our work is not hindered by persecutions."

The Berlin Female Union for China, has forty children in its "foundling-house" at Hongkong, twelve of whom are less than one year old, and nine of whom are between one and two years of age. It is under the direction of persons sent out from Germany.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkey and the Evangelical Alliance .- A numerous deputation, headed by Lord Calthorpe, waited upon Earl Russell, at the Foreign Office, London, on the 26th of October, presenting a memorial from the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, relative to the persecution of Turkish converts to Christianity at Constantinople. The memorialists took much the same view of the case as has been presented in communications published in the Herald, assured that the enforcement of views recently expressed by the Turkish Government "will inevitably put a stop to all missionary effort, and prove utterly subversive of all religious liberty in Turkey," and expressing "deep sorrow that such views should be sanctioned in express terms, and sustained by the influence of a British ambassador." Lord Calthorpe said they "anxiously desired, that the English Government should insist that the promises given by that of Turkey, to grant full religious freedom to its subjects, should be invariably adhered to." On retiring they expressed their thanks "for the courteous reception given them by the noble Earl," and "for the favorable manner in which he had expressed himself towards their case."

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the year ending with March, 1863, were, for general purposes, £89,897, 13s. 6d.; for some special funds, £798, 13s. 7d., and from sales, £79,007, 10s. 6d.—Total, £169,703, 17s. 7d.; about \$848,519. The issues of the Society for the year were 2,495,118 copies, its total of issues now amounts to 45,539,452 copies,

and its operations extend over a very large part of the whole world.

The Missionary Bark, John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, originally built, and more than once expensively repaired by the children of England, after having been employed in missionary service for twenty years, was lost at Danger Island, May 17. "She drifted on the reef at 4 o'clock in the morning, laid until 8 o'clock, and then went down head foremost, with every thing on board except the passengers and crew. The mate sailed immediately for the Navigator's Islands, in the long boat, and a vessel arrived from there three weeks afterwards, and took the people away from the island."

Christianity in India .- The Friend of India, for July 5, makes the following statements: "The deep interest felt in the discussion of religious questions by the educated men of Calcutta continues unabated. A series of lectures, delivered by missionaries, in March last, in the heart of the city, was attended by crowds of the young men for whom they were specially intended. the present time, another course, embracing various subjects connected with Christian theology, is being delivered on Friday evenings, in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, at the south end of the city. The audiences have included not only old students of the missionary schools in Bhowanipore and the south suburbs of Calcutta, but a considerable number of the High Court pleaders, and other native gentlemen, the rulers of religious opinion in those localities. The course was opened by the Bishop of Calcutta in an able lecture, which discussed the need of a supernatural revelation. On the following Friday Mr. Banarji, of Bishop's College, in a discourse thoroughly adapted to his countrymen, and listened to with deep attention, pleaded the claims which Christianity, from its nature and results, has upon India at large. and especially upon the thinking portion of the native community."

Success in the South Seas.—"The Rev. John Inglis, a missionary in the New Hebrides group, says: 'If we take the whole history of the South-Sea missions as the basis of our calculations, we find that, on an average, every missionary sent forth to

these islands gathers in 2,000 converts, 200 of whom are church members; and every £100 expended on these missions, supplies the money power requisite for bringing 100 heathens to the profession of Christianity, ten of whom will be members of the visible church.'"

The Basle Misionary Society .- A London periodical says: "We rejoice to hear that the missionary enterprise is obtaining greater support throughout Germany. The income of the Basle Missionary Society, which five or six years ago amounted to three hundred thousand francs, in 1863 exceeded one million francs. The Society's operations have naturally increased in the same proportion. The last course of study in the Institute opened with ninety students. During the year, forty-two fresh applicants presented themselves, from among whom the Committee will have to make a selection. As to the Society's operations abroad, the most cheering news, amid much relating to trial and conflict, was reported at the anniversary, from its stations in Africa, India, and China. This intelligence, together with the pleasure caused by the large decrease in the debt, diffused in these meetings, which were more numerous and animated than ever, a deep and universal feeling of gratitude to God. These great missionary festivals at Basle are, year by year, a focus of ever-increasing light and warmth to thousands of Christians."

Another writer says: "These 'Basle Festivals' began very small, as the Society itself did. They were first held in the Committee Room, then in a church, now in the Cathedral; and that is not large enough for the guests that come from all parts of Europe, America, and other continents."

THE DEGREE OF D. D., DECLINED.

The following note has been received from Mr. Calhoun, of the Syria mission, with the request that it be published.

I have just heard that my Alma Mater has conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor in Divinity. No one could be more sensible than I am of the value of a kind remembrance by such men as constitute the Board of Trustees of that noble and by me dearly loved Christian institution. It has long seemed to me, however,

that the holding of such marks of distinction is not in accordance with the spirit of our Lord's teachings, nor with the sound principle of purity in the Christian ministry. With these convictions, it becomes my duty with great deference to the opinions of all who think otherwise, decidedly to decline the acceptance of the proffered honor.

S. H. Calhoun.

London, Oct. 1, 1864.

#### DEATHS.

At Wadale, India, September 17, Melvin, eldest son of Rev. S. B. Fairbank, of the Mahratta mission, aged three years and six months.

In Tientsin, China, June 24, 1864, of small-pox, Abby Goldsmith, daughter of Rev. C. A., and Mrs. U. J. Stanley, of the North China mission, aged seven months and nineteen days.

At Fuh-chau, China, August 7, of dysentery, MARY EVELINE, eldest child of Rev. C. Hartwell, aged ten years, four months and six days.

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MICHIGAN.	
Ann Arbor, 1st pres. ch. wh. cons.  DANIEL L. WOOD an H. M. 100 00	
Dearbornville, 1st pres. ch. 6 00	NEW MEXICO. — Santa Fe, J. Howe Watts, for India, 20 00
Kalamazoo, P. L. H., 5 00 Nankin and Livonia. Cong. ch. and so. 8 00	
Nankin and Livonia, Cong. ch. and so. 8 00 Sturgis, Pres. ch. 23 55—142 55	259 54
• /	Donations received in October, 23,686 96
WISCONSIN.	Legacies, 690 86
Clearwater, Cong. ch. 13; Mrs. Dada, 5; 18 00	
Fairplay, Pres. ch. 133 70	\$24,377 82
Manitowoc, 1st pres. ch. 25 00 Sheboygan, Cong. ch. and so. 23 00	TOTAL from September 1st,
Sheboygan Falls, do. 10 25—209 95	1864, to October 31st, 1864, \$53,946 80

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